the Chair

The SPEAKER remarked that Mr. J. could pu on to the Chair, to be answered or not, as ht prove to have reference to a question of

d that in future he should insist on the ex-

Mr. JONES then inquired whether, in case the es, the members would be entitled to another

The SPEAKER deciding this question out and the rules, and it was not agreed to-yeas 72,

Mr. VAN DYKE, moved the suspe the rules for the introduction of a resolution, directing the clerk of the House to pay the legal expenses of the contest for the seat for the 1st Congressional District of Iowa, and mileage and ay to the contestant, Mr. Daniel F. Miller, the latter from the commencement of the session to the day on which the contest was decided by the House; rules suspended, and resolution agreed to.
On motion of Mr. CROWELL, the House

aid on the table his previous motion to reconside the vote by which the said resolution was agreed to Mr. INGE, moved to suspend the rules to pernit him to report from the Committee on the District of Columbia, a resolution, making the pills from that Committee, special orders for the 2d Friday of August next; not agreed to.

Mr. McDONALD, moved the suspen rules for the introduction of a resolution.

Mr. BURT, (the unanimous consent of the House having been refused,) moved to suspend the rules that he might offer a motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, from the further consideration of the bill from the Senate to increase the commissariat of the army : not agreed to. Mr. WENTWORTH moved to suspend

rules for the introduction of a resolution affirming it to be the duty of Congress not to adjourn without admitting California, and passing the appro-

priation bills. On this motion, the yeas and navs were dered: it was not agreed to-yeas 99, nays 83.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to suspend the rule for the introduction of a resolution affirming that the surest way of securing the admission of California and the passage of the general appropriapresent session. Not agreed to, (Mr. R.'s call for the yeas and nays upon his motion having been refused by the House.)

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, moved to suspen the rules, for the introduction of a resolu fix the termination of the present session at the 1st of September next; rules not suspended-the question having been put by yeas and nays—yeas Mr. POTTER moved to suspend the rules,

enable him to move to make the bill to reduce and modify the rates of postage, the special order for the second Monday of the approaching August not agreed to. On motion of Mr. WHITE, the House the

of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Born in the Chair. Mr. BAYLY moved to lay aside the Californi question, and take up the Revolutionary pension appropriation bill. Not agreed to-by tellers-

suspended their rule and went into a Committee

yeas 83, nays 86. The Clerk then reported to the Committee the pending amendment to the amendment to Mr. Dorr's California State bill first to be considered; a proposition to amend the amondment (which latter proposed to make the parallel of 360 30' the Southern boundary of California,) by declaring that when the people of any portion of the territory acquired from Mexico were in a convention to ke a State constitution, they were at liberty adopt or to exclude slavery, and, that if adopted, such action on their part should afford no ground for the rejection of their application for admission

as a State of this Union. Mr. BAYLY then again moved to lay aside the California question, this time to take up the Indian Appropriation bill : motion ruled out of order. The question upon the pending amendment to the amendment being put : it was agreed to-nays

85, nays 49. Mr. GREEN moved to further amend this amended amendment, by transposing a clause thereof, so that the Proviso which it embraced should apply to the whole of the said territory acquired from Mexico; rather than to that portion only, lying south of the paralell of 360 30'. Mr. GREEN supported his proposition by

speech of five minutes duration, in which he argued to show that for the sake of congruity the change should be made. Mr. STEVENS of Pa., held the amendment Mr. GREEN to be out of order. But

This point of order being overruled by th Mr. S. appealed; and no quorum voted, (the

vote was announced to have been-yeas 29, nays

Mr. THOMPSON of Miss., demanding the forcement of the rule, the roll was called The Chairman next announced to the Hous (through the Speaker) that 177 members were

The House again going into Committee.

Mr. MASON moved that the Committee should rise to enable him to propose a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of twentyone, who should be empowered to consider and report a plan for the general settlement of the slavery question, as involved in propositions to admit new States, or to make governments for territories of the United States : not agreed to.

Mr. GREEN'S proposition to amend being next withdrawn-

Mr. MARSHALL proposed to further amen the amended amendment by adding thereto a declaration that in applying the Missouri Compro mise line, Congress desired to declare that whil excluding slavery from the territory north of the said line, it intended to permit its existence south of the said line.

Mr. MARSHALL having avocated his amend

Mr. ORR moved the rising of the Committee not agreed to. Mr. MARSHALL withdrawing his among

Mr. SEDDON renewed it, and declared that he failed to recognize the peculiar necessity, if any, for adopting the amendment of Mr. M. He be lieved that the proposition of Mr. GREEN met the case, as it was substantially that of the gentleman from Kentucky. He could not comprehend how there could be two understandings of the intent of the framers of the Missouri Compromise; yet if convinced that such doubts as Mr Manshall referred to did exist in the minds of members, he would with alacrity support that gentleman's nent, in order to avoid every thing like ambiguity. The evil invariably growing out of am-

rote under such circumstances. Withdrawing

Mr. McWILLIE renewed it and after addre

Mr. SWEETZER renewed it, and argued for ve minutes to show that the last previous speaker vas wrong in attributing to the North a determi ation not to abide the decision of the courts upon the question whether slavery could or could not go into California and New Mexico, without posiive enactment of Congress.

Mr. S. then withdrawing the amendment, It was renewed by Mr. CLEVELAND, and it Mr. ORR moved that the Com

not agreed to.

Mr. INGE next moved the amendment of Mr. MARSHALL, changed only by substituting the word "protect" for "permit." (That is to make (That is to make affirm that Congress would "protect" rather han permit the existence of slavery north of 360 in the said territory.)

Mr. T. taking the floor said Mr. WOODWARD had but two views to Mr. WOODWARD had but two views to present. We were told that if the question, whether rights in slave property in the territories be recognized by the Constitution, should be determined by the courts either for or against those rights, good faith and respect for the decisions of the courts, would bind the North to abstain from interfering afterwards. Now, sir, this is delusive. The courts might decide that, in the absence of prohibiting legislation, these rights were recognized by the Constitution, and, yet, at the same time, decide that Congress could abolish slavery in these territories. And if Congress have such nower the if Congress have such power, the exercise of it when an occasion arose, would not be bad faith

when an occasion arose, would not be bad faith towards the court, or any disrespect to its judgment as to what was the true construction of the Constitution. By permitting this question, therefore, to go to the courts, the North came under no obligations to let us alone hereafter, unless Congress so provide expressly. We know, indeed, of a certainty, that the federal ourt would decide in favor of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the territories, supposing it existed there; and a decision that it did exist there, could not destroy this power in Congress. I believe the court has been in error, but it will be governed by its own decisions,

and not by my opinions.

If the idea that slavery is recognized by th with the idea, that Congress can abolish it, the t is mockery to refer the question to the courts; for the history of federal jurisprudence shows that the court would decide in favor of such

ower in Congress.

Now as to non-intervention. The gentleman rom Ohio (Mr. Sweetzer) says that this has en the doctrine of the great Democratic party North. No such thing, sir. They have eve oted to prohibit slavery north of 36.30. Since his doctrine of non-intervention was proposed them they have on many occasions, relative by them, they have, on many occasions, relative to Oregon and other territories, voted to pro-hibit slavery. Whenever the Missouri Com-promise was to be executed in their favor, north of 36.30, intervention has, invariably, been their loctrine; it was only when that compromis was to be carried out south of 36.30 that non tervention became the doctrine. One doc rine for the North, and another for the South.

Non-intervention was never dreamed of until expedient of using Mexican laws against the South was agreed upon. The doctrine was then invented in order to save their Mexican laws from being enforced with, and to permi hem to intervene against Southern emigrants.

Mr. CARTTER inquired whether the doc-rine of non-intervention did not originate in

Mr. WOODWARD. The word non-interrention originated with the South, but that spurious and feeble construction which has been put upon it had no such origin. What Ir. Calhoun meant, was that Congress should not interfere with the constitutional question of the existence of slavery in the territories of the Union, and not that Congress should be ab-solved from its obligation to legislate for the protection of any rights existing under the Constitution. As to myself, I repudiated the word the first, and attempted to enforce the false doctrines which, I foresaw, would be built

Mr. T. having withdrawn his amendment. Mr. WOODWARD renewed it and said:

Mr. INGE said: I offer as an amendment to the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky, just rejected by the committee, with a single al-teration, to wit: the substitution of the word "protecting" for permitting, for the purpose of avowing a distinction; for which I have always contended. In my opinion the Constitution carries slavery to the Territories, whether the Mexican laws prohibited it anterior to their acuisition or not. Where such laws existed they ere abrogated by the Constitution. The North ntertain a different opinion, which has from the beginning of this controversy been openly pro-mulgated. This of itself is obstruction to the ractical enjoyment of our rights, which ought

While I do not ask Congress to permit slavery, I do insist that it is bound by legislation to se-cure its practical enjoyment in that portion of the territory which may be allotted to the South ent which does not in effect remove all these obstructions which our adversaries say, exist. I do not ask the creation of a right by ntion, but the protection of a constitutional right pre-existing. This to be adequate must be plain and explicit—free from a double mean-

property after we get there. The question on the amendment of Mr. INGE

The roll being then called, a quorum voted. The facts having been reported to the Speaker, the House again resolved itself into a Committee. Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved to ourn-not agreed to-yeas 45, noes 80.

The question then recurred on the amendmen of Mr. INGE, it was again put, when no quorun roted-yeas 21, noes 82.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll for a quo um, and a quorum was found to be present

The facts being reported to the Speaker, The House again resolved itself into a Con e of Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. VENABLE, moved the rising of

ommittee, not agreed to-ayes 26, noes 90. The question was then again put on the amend-18, noes 96.

uorum was found to be present. These facts aving been announced by the Chairman to the Speaker, the House again went into Committee of the Whole

The roll being next called, (for a quorum)

Mr. FEATHERSTON, moved that the comnittee do now rise: not carried—ayes 53, noes 93.

The medicine acts very promptly as an emetic,
say in one or two minutes. It brings up a very
boundary which she has established for herself
is rendered so perfect that, without a violation again put: and no quorum voted-aves 15.

The roll was then called a fifth time: when quorum appearing; the House (after the facts were a fifth time reported to the Speaker,) went into

Mr. DUER, moved to rise to enable him to moven call of the House.

Mr. JONES, made a point of order-a meti biguity in such cases was forcibly evidenced in to rise could not be put while the committe were the case of the Nicholson letter. Had that celedividing on an amendment. brated paper been understood at the South to mean The point of order having been overruled by

what it had been translated at the North to declare, the CHAIR, certainly he (Mr. S.) would never have voted to Mr. JONES, appealed, and the decision of the place its author in the Presidency. Nor did he chair was sustained.

een agreed to,

Mr. DUER moved a call of the House Mr. HOLMES moved an adjournment, Mr. DUER called for the year and mays on the

to adjourn, which were ordered-when i was not agreed to-year 80, nays 95. The question recurring on the motion for f the Hous ,

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to scused from voting on that question. Mr. CLINGMAN objected, and deman cas and nays on the motion of Mr. T.

The SPEAKER ruled that motion out of order ending the question on a motion for a call of the

Mr. CLINGMAN desired to appeal, but Speaker decided that pending a question on a mo ion for a call of the House no question on a appeal could be put. Mr. STANLEY moved to adjourn, on which

motion the yeas and nays being ordered, it was withdrawn. Mr. CLINGMAN renewing it, the year and

mays were again ordered, and it was not agreed -yeas 76, nays 88. The question was then put by yeas and nays motion for a call of the House; which was not

greed to—yeas 78, nays 78.

Mr. HOLMES moved an adjournment: agreed to, (by yeas and nays)—yeas 71, nays 78 Mr. HARALSON moved the suspension of th

ules to permit him to move to take from the files of the House certain papers ; agreed to. And the said papers were then, on his moti

eferred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. HILLIARD moved to adjourn: not agreed (by yeas and nays.)

Mr. ROBINSON moved the suspension of the ules to permit him to introduce a bill of which revious notice had been given. Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, moved a call of th

ouse on which the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. ORR moved an adjournment : which mo on was not agreed to-yeas 38, noes 77. Mr. CLINGMAN inquired whether he co t that stage of the proceedings move the recon-

deration of a vote given earlier on this day? The SPEAKER replying in the negative, The question on the motion for the call of th

House was then put: and it was agreed to-yeas 96, pays 21. The Clerk having commenced the call of

Mr. CLINGMAN moved to suspend it, and manding the yeas and nays, on that motion hey were ordered. Mr. THOMPSON of Miss. moved to adjourn

ot agreed to. The question on the last motion of Mr. CLING IAN was put : and it was rejected-yeas 24, nays

On motion the House adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

PROF. GRANT'S NEW LIGHT .- Prof. Grant gave nother highly satisfactory exhibition of his Calium light from the front of the Capitol last even

ng. The whole force of the light was thrown up he avenue, its extraordinary brilliancy was th ore striking as most of the shops were closed and as lights turned out. We shall speak more parcularly of this light hereafter. It will undoubt dly, as soon as its superior merits become known the public, be generally introduced for lighting the streets, as well as public and private houses.

Yesterday the House of Representarives wer session until after six o'clock, P. M.

Gen. Lonez is in the city and is staying at the rving House.

There is nothing in particular to distinguish h from "the masses," except gray mustaches and gray whiskers; with dark complexion, strongly ess and decision of character

John C. Clark, solicitor of the Treasury, is recovering from his late dangerous illness

GRAND PROCESSION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS l'o-day at 3 o'clock, P. M. the scholars (numberng some two thousand) of the various public chools in the city will form and move in proce ion to the Capital Grounds, when the medals and remiums will be distributed to those meriting them. President Fillmore is expected to be present and participate in the interesting ceremonie

REMEDY FOR THE CHOLERA.—The following letter, giving the experience of a respectable ship master of the effects of a simple remedy in cases of cholera, has been furnished us for pub-

The method is that resorted to by Dr. Dick cure its practical enjoyment in that portion of son, of London, and the school of practitioner-the territory which may be allotted to the South by a partition; and therefore I will accept no cholera is produced by the spasm or palsy of the eighth pair of nerves—that is to say, the nerves which communicate between the brain the creation of a right by the stomach and the lungs, and founds this doc-protection of a constitutional trine on some remarkable experiments of the This to be adequate must anatomist, Dupuytren, who showed that, by the be plain and explicit—free from a double meaning and not tainted with that Jesuitical horror of slavery, which has so long marked the course of the North. No permission is asked to emigrate to the territories, but unequivocal protection to our to vomit. The practice founded on this view of The question on the amendment of Mr. INGE the cause of cholera, is the administration of being next put—no quorum voted—yeas 24, water, are sometimes given; sometimes tartar emetic, the Italian practice; sometimes ipecae. sometimes blood-warm water. This practice and the reasons for it, have been set forth in various published papers of Dr. Turner, to whom this letter is addressed:

rious published papers of Dr. Turner, to whom this letter is addressed:

New York, July 20, 1850.

To Dr. Turner:

Dear Sir—In compliance with your request, I respectfully reply that in January last, in the packet ship Isaac Wright, under my command, I sailed from Liverpool with two hundred and five passengers. Within forty-eight hours after sailing, cases of the choiera appeared on board, which I treated for some time, according to the book, with such had success that, within ten days, I had thrown overboard twenty-seven of the passengers dead with the cholera. I then recollected a method of treatment suggested to me by my friend and predecessor, Capt. Alex—only one of the most difficult points to settle which recollected a method of treatment suggested to me by my friend and predecessor, Capt. Alex—only one of the most difficult points to settle which there is a great diversity of only one of the most difficult points to settle which a point about which gentlement. a point about which there is a great and a point about which gentlemen may reasonably and honestly differ. Sir, I find myself differing from some of my political ment of Mr. INGE: and no quorum voted-aves me by my friend and predecessor, Capt. Alexander A. Marshall, viz: to give a table-spoonful of salt and a tea spoonful of red pepper, in half pint of hot water. I tried it with such success friends-my personal associatesthat I did not lose another patient during the passage, nor since.

I was seized violently myself with the cholera

had cramps and so on, and this medicine carried Mr. FEATHERSTON, moved that the comittee do now rise: not carried—ayes 53, noes 93.

The medicine acts very promptly as an emetic

given, among others, to one old woman of eighty-four years of age, who was on deck, (though weak of course,) the very next day.

I have known it to be successfully used on

tors find it to their advantage to resort to it.

Provided with this simple receipt, I no longer onsider the cholera an unmanageable disease.

(Signed.)

Master of packet ship Isaac Wright.

By order of Judge Mel. oard their ships by at least a dozen ship-masters Liverpool, where even some of the regular doc-tors find it to their advantage to resort to it,

By order of Judge McLean the July session of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio, has been adjourned until the last Monday in September.

REMARKS OF

MR. KING, of Alaba

wish to call the attention of the Senate is the fugi

ive slave bill. To that my honorable friend

from Virginia also found very serious objections Now with regard to that bill, there is not a Sen

disposition to enforce that provision of the Constitution of the United States, which requires that fugitive slaves should be delivered up.—Some speak—and I was sorry to see such a

proposition find countenance in high quarters— in favor of a trial by Jury in the State to which the fugitive has fled, which would render the law

entirely inoperative. But I will not now discuss that. The bill is on your table; and wheneve

my duty to give my views on that particular

But with regard to the opinion of the honora

ble Senator, that the record evidence required was calculated to defeat the very object that the bill had in view, why, sir, there was not a mem-

ber of the committee that did not believe it was

giving additional security, inasmuch as record evidence, when it could be obtained, would be

owner of the slave from the necessity of taking

rsons with him to establish the identity o

ot prevent the pursuit of the slave; not at all

ot, as may be most convenient to him. It was

considered to be accumulation, and therefore to give additional facilities to the owner of the

slave in obtaining his property. Sir, there was mother motive, which perhaps was a very proper one to enter into the consideration of this sub-

ect. It is that wherever the law was to b

executed, it is of the first importance that the

the execution of it, but that it should chime

, as far as possible, with the feelings and ever

prejudices of the people. It was supposed that

the free States-from one portion of the com-

munity, from one portion of the country-mean the Democracy of the Northwest, stand

prepared to make it as stringent as any Southern

nan requires it to be made, so as to insure the

purpose intended to be accomplished, and to render it as effective as possible.

Therefore, I think that my honorable frien

should be satisfied with the bill as it now stands

until it properly comes up for consideration and amendment. Then any suggestion that will give strength to that bill, so as to enable the

slaveholder to recover his property, guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States.

whose opinions I entertain as high a respect as I can possibly entertain for those of any Senator

on this floor. I believe I have said before, and I repeat it now—I believe that under all the cir-

of good faith upon the part of the United States, she cannot be justly deprived of it. Sir, that

slave. This accumulation of evidence does

would be out of the way. Texas is satisfied to keep her territory. She only asks that Congress should allow her claim. But we know, we can-not disguise the fact, that there is a great diver-sity of opinion on this subject. There are many persons, not in the North, not in the West, not In the Senate, July 19, on the Compromise Bill. Mr. KING. - Mr. President, as I stated persons, not in the North, not in the West, not in the Northwest, merely, but even in the South, who have great doubt with regard to the claim of Texas being such as she could sustain either in Congress or in the courts if it could go there. In that state of things, what is best to be done? amendment of the honorable senator from Mississippi, it is my intention merely to make a statement of the different measures proposed by the select Committee of Thirteen, and to assign as concisely as possible the reasons that would influence my vote on each of these measures taken seperately. This becomes the more necestaken seperately. This becomes the more necestaken seperately. sary, inasmuch as I have on several occasions differed with my friends from the South, as my Many persons entertain an opinion as strong adverse to the claim of Texas, as my own opinio in favor of it. Well, sir, in this condition of votes have manifested; and, as I have reason to believe, in consequence of that difference, the position that I have occupied with regard to that report of the Committee of Thirteen, has not been only misunderstood in the country, but even misunderstood by several honorable Senators. I shall proceed, therefore, to state succinctly, the reasons that will influence me, and have influenced me from the beginning, in supporting certain portions of the bill as reported by the Committee. Yet at the same time I must declare here, as I have declared on every occasion to individuals who took the trouble to converse with me on the subject, that unless the bill undergoes considerable modification, it is utterly impossible for me—believing, as I do, that the votes have manifested; and, as I have reason to believe, in consequence of that difference, the thereof, and settle then the question at once and forever. Now, sir, I know very well that, with mpossible for me—believing, as I do, that the ights of the South will not be secured by this many of our Southern friends, this is the great stumbling block in the way of any adjustment of this question. Sir, did I believe that, by pur-chasing any portion of the territory of Texas, bill in its present shape—to give it my support.

As it is not my intention to engage in any discussion that may arise hereafter upon two of the measures that have been reported by the Committee of Thirteen, I hope the Senate will indule me in stating what were the records. we were to do what gentlemen tell us to be done
—namely, that any portion of what I believe to
be now a part of the territory of Texas, and
therefore slaveholding territory, was to be converted into free territory—I would not consent
to it. But I believe the opinion of the ablest
constitutional lawyers of the land would sustain mittee of Thirteen, I hope the Senate will in-dulge me in stating what were the grounds upon which I consented in the Committee to the re-porting of the bills not now under consideration. I have no intention to enter into a discussion of the merits of those bills. If that permission is accorded to me, I will call the attention of the me in the assertion that, as that territory is pur-Senate to the first bill, being the bill to abolis hased, and you pay an equivalent to Texas for lavery in the District of Columbia. I think , the laws of Texas will remain operative on it, that my friend from Virginia, Mr. HUNTER, who spoke on yesterday, misunderstood the provi-sions of that bill, or he would not have made because, by purchasing and paying for the claim, you recognize the right, and thus admit the fact, that this is now a portion of the territory of Texas. Hence the laws of Texas must continue several of the objections which he urged upon the Senate. If, however, in the course of the be in force in the territory ceded, unless they examination, it is found that the objections suggested by the honorable Senator do exist, I fee be repeated by some subsequent legislation, wish to speak plainly upon this subject. If this confident that they will be so amended as to pinion is correct, then, whatever may be the peration of the Mexican laws in other portions confident that they will be so amended as to steer clear of those objections or inconveniences, and I am ready to admit that the provisions found in the law of Maryland emancipating this slave, which is proposed to be applied to the District, is objectionable and should be stricken out. I take it for granted that the honorable Senator is not opposed to the principle of the bill itself. And I know, as well as I can know the stricken in which I was a participator, that it f the territory of the United States acquired om Mexico—a point which I do not propose o consider—whatever may be the operation of hose laws elsewhere, it is certain that in this o operation whatever—the slaveholding laws f Texas having been attached. What then, is anything in which I was a participator, that i was the intention of the Committee so to arrange o prevent—provided the soil, climate, and pro-uctions, authorize doing so—what is to prevent the bill as simply to break up those slave pens that have been established by negro speculators within the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the great majority of the people of the District, and which are calculated to shock the the slaveholder from moving into that territory, if he thinks proper to do so? and being protected by the territorial laws, until the people themselves shall determine to form their constitution, when they can prohibit, or continue to tolerate eelings of Southern as well as Northern men the institution as they see fit.

Is there any difficulty in the way? I will as! I stated at an early period of the session that I never saw the day when I would not vote in favor of breaking them up. I will do so now and I have too high a confidence in the humaniany honorable senator who may entertain any doubt upon this subject, to state what the diffity, in the proper feeling of the Southern people aw now existing, can prevent the slave believe for a moment that they will co me for doing what my conscience tells me that strict duty demands. The next bill to which I

ulty is, or how any Mexican law, or any other from going into this territory with their slaves, if they choose to do so? Well, Mr. President, Texas has manifested a willingness to settle this question upon a reasonable basis, by relinquishing her claim for a competent compensation, to a portion of her territory. Can it be supposed that the Representatives of Texas would sacrifice the rights of that State by giving up their territory, to be taken from the jurisdiction unator upon this floor, as far as I know—perhaps there may be one or two exceptions—that has not manifested, either by word or by acts, a ler which it now is, when they and all others an now go and take their property of whateve escription, and, in consideration of a few paltry lollars, consign it to restrictions disadvaous and offensive to her, as well as to all th Southern States? No, sir, no! Sir, the committee that reported this bill never for a moment supposed that they were laying the slightest temptation in the way of any one calculated to influence their votes, and they did not sup pose they were likely to carry a single vote one comes up, unless it is presented to the coun-ry in its proper light, I shall then perhaps find way or the other, by means of the compensation to be given to Texas for the cession of her claim. Texas prefers to retain her own territory. Give t to her, and she will be content and you think it best to respected more in the free States to which the fugitive had fled, than any other kind of evi-dence. But further than that, it relieved the Sir, I care not whether the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande conflicts with the oundary of New Mexico, Chihuahua, or Tamhe owner of the fugitive slave may obtain it or aulipas. It is a matter of no importance what aulipas. It is a matter of no importance whatsoever. We can establish a line certainly in any
territory that we possess; and if we think proper to annex any portion of it lying contiguous
to such State, it is certainly in our power to do
so with the assent of such State, as in the case
of Missouri. How did she get that beautful
section of country lying upon the Missouri river?
It was by an act of Congress annexing it. And
so, sir, I say that all arguments founded upon
the ground that we are cutting off this nortion. the ground that we are cutting off this portion or that portion of the territory of New Mexico,

of the people generally, and thereby facilitate the recovery of the fugitive. But even if this bill is defective, I know that gentlemen from nder the circumstances of the case, what limit we consider to be right now, and to settle upon that as the line. One amendment, Mr. President, I shall r quire, to put an end to all doubt or cavil, and that is, that a clause be inserted by which the right of Texas to divide the territory which may remain to her, into the number of States designated by the compact for her admission into th union, shall be expressly recognized and admit-ted. The next portion of the bill, as reported, provides for the establishment of territorial gov-ernments for New Mexico and Utah. This portion of the bill was prepared with a view to accord with the principles of non-intervention, as contended for by the South. The boundaries being fixed, Mr. President, it became necessary to determine what kind of a government should be established for those territories, and what rebe established for those territories, and what re-strictions imposed, if any. The bill itself, as reported, contained a phraseology by mistake, which was adopted from the Clayton Compro-mise bill, but which has been modified so as to correspond with the amended language of that bill, by the amendments of my honorable friend from Georgia, (Mr. Berrien.) The tenth sec-

or that we are breaking up or disregarding old Mexican lines, have no influence whatsoever on

ny course or opinions. It is for us to decide,

tion, which specifies what the legislative powers of these territories shall be, is as follows: "That the legislative power of said Territo mary disposal of the soil, nor in respect to African slavery; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands and other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands and other property

All the laws passed by the legislative assembly shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and, if disapproved, shall be null and of Now, sir, why was this provision ar honorable Senators will perceive that the first part of that section gives to the territorial legis-

question has been discussed with an ability much greater than I could bring to bear upon the discussion, if I was disposed to go into its

construction? If I am, then what is the objection that my honorable friends make to that provision? Are we protected in our property if we choose to go there? I think that we are protected. I think that the terrritorial legislature would have no power to puss any law which should be destructive of the interests of any species of property, but that they are bound on the other hand by all rightful legislation to protect prop-erty of every description. Now, if I am mista-ken in this, then I hold it to be the duty of Congress to render it more specific. Do not tell me, Mr. President, that the Mexican laws come in and prevent them from protecting that discription of property, because it is prohibited by Mexican legislation; for I have no doubt as regards the question of the Mexican laws, and if I had any doubts, they have been entirely removed by the able, and I think unanswerable, arguments of the honorable Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. SOULE.] I have no fear of the operation of the Mexican laws—none whatever. If I choose to remove with my property of that description to any of these territories, I should not be deterred by the apprehension that there was any law in existence that could interfere with me or prevent me. Sir, we are told that property is sensitive. Be it so; but our people are intelligent. They can be made easily to understand what are the laws and what are their rights. gress to render it more specific. Do not tell me, Mr. President, that the Mexican laws come in and what are their rights. If it should be made a question, I have no fear whatever of the result. If I am wrong, let the

ause their wishes, their desires are that slavery hould be prohibited; but I am decidedly of from which I come, in order to try and settle phinon—and I do not wish to take any advantage of any construction put upon the bill differing rom what other gentlemen may consider to be that I owe to myself, to my own section, and I should be prohibited; but I am decidedly of opinion—and I do not wish to take any advantage of any construction put upon the bill differing from what other gentlemen may consider to be correct—that the provisions of the bill give us the protection which we demand. Mr. President, I promised to be as brief as possible; and I come now to the principle object which induced me to say a word to the Senate. I have been more than any one from the commencement, as nore than anxious from the commencement, as I have stated over and over again, to see this unfortunate question settled in such a way as to protect the rights of all the citizens of the United States; to take from none what they are fairly entitled to under the Constitution, and to give to all that participation which they have a right to ask as citizens. From the commencement of this whole matter, to every individual who thought proper to ask my opinion, I have stated, that the boundary of the State of California, as it is called, was an insuperable objection to my mind. It is not necessary to go into any exami-nation of the extent of the country that is taken by a few individuals—I must call them a few individuals-stationed at Monterey and and San Francisco, and a few scattered upon the line— an extent of country which there is not a man in this Senate, I venture to say, would mark out as the boundary of any State, if the map was laid before him, and he had the designation of the boundary himself; not one. If there had een no action upon the part of California, and we had been about to prescribe the limits for State, and to authorize her to form a constitu tion and State government, what should we do? Would you not give he reasonable limits? Would you not give her limits similar to those granted to the largest States in the Union? Lim its which would enable her to perform the dutie that appertain to State governments? Certainly you would. Then why is it that disposition does not prevail now? Unfortunately Mr. Pres ident, the reason is too apparent. It cannot be disguised; and I felt a little, I must confess, some time ago, when my honorable friend from Illi-nois, [Mr. Douglas] with that ardour, and elouence, and zeal, that always characterize him thought proper to intimate that the objection of the South to the admission of California was because she prohibited slavery. Was that just? Was it fair? Did it fairly represent the opinions expressed by honorable Senators from the South? expressed by honorable Senators from the South?
Not so; certainly not. We were prepared from
the begining, I believe I may say—and I speak
of most of the Southern men, and probably of
all—to waive the many objections from irregularity and informalities—objections that, under
other circumstances, would be almost injuper-

But in order to get clear of this unfortunat question if practicable, without sacrificing everything on our part, we were prepared to ad-nit California, with proper limits, waiving all I know that the question will arise chase it, Texas consents to sell for the benefit of whether, if her limits are restricted, you can the whole country, and for the restoration of admit her instantaneously. That is a question the peace and harmony of the Union. For these of considerable doubt. I have entertained the reasons, Mr. President, I believe that this meas-ure would have the effect to settle a difficult, an though I must confess that the precedents are exceedingly difficult subject, and which, if not against me, as in the case of Iowa, and Michigan settled now, no man can foresee where it will and Arkansas. Mr. President, what I desire erminate. I was in favor of retaining that pro-rision, in order to settle the boundary of Texas. Sir, I care not whether the western boundary of extensive: giving her all the facilities that a State ought to have, and, in truth, preventing what may take place hereafter, if the whole ountry is thrown into one empire; preventin what gentlemen seem very anxious to prevent the setting up of these people for themselves the setting up of these people for themselves. When you give them such an extended territory of 1,000 miles upon the Pacific, you take a step that more endangers the loss of that portion of the country than any other you could possibly take. It is an empire of itself. It takes all the front. It leaves all the rear dependent upon them, to unite with them and make common cause. Whatever that front, commanding as it must the most valuable trade of the world, determine upon, the whole interior must acquiesce in.
If you divide that front, you divide the interest You make your possessions much more secure, and you benefit the people themselves; for they can discharge their duties better as citizens with two governments, than if obliged to travel 600 or 700 miles in order to get to the seat of gov-ernment, passing almost impassable barriers, the mountain range. I would ask honorable

Senators, over and again, to say to me. I speak of those in favor of admitting Cali ornia with her present extent of limits to say to me and to the country, as independent, as rank, as honorable men, and as senators of the United States, whether they would vote for that erritory, as extensive as it is marked down here, to be a State, if slavery was not prohibited. Will any man answer me that? I do not believe there is a man in the Senate that would vote for it. Then, is it not asking too much of the Southern States, who are disposed to yield all that they can, I honestly believe, cons with honor and essential rights, to settle this question? Why, I ask, will you not give us ground to stand upon? We shall be asked, perhaps—why insist upon a division? for this whole country is not fitted for slave labor, and you will have two feet. you will have two free States instead of one. That is not the question. Be it so. If the country is not fitted for slave labor, if owners of slaves do not go there, if those in favor of a free State settle the country, after giving them ries shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the principle. South have no objection. Let it be free. Can anything be fairer? If there is anything unfair, unjust, illiberal in the proposition I make, I Desdimonia wish it to be pointed out; and I assure senators Emillie I will modify or change it, or give it up, pro-vided it shall be made to appear wholly wrong in order to place the whole matter upon just and liberal terms. God knows I do not wish to see the contest continued. God knows that it is my desire to see it brought to a pacific termination. Whether it will be so or not depends upon the action of Congress. I tell senators I speak what I know. Whether it is to be peacefully adjusted depends upon the action of this body and that of the House of Representatives.

part of that section gives to the territorial legislature, all rightful legislation under the laws and Constitution of the United States, but the prohibition with regard to African slavery would have prohibited the territorial legislation from protecting property of that discription if found in the territory. But the Senate of the United States made an amendment, striking out that portion which restricted them, and thus leaves the power to pass all municipal regulations necessary for the protection of every discription of property, prohibiting them only from passing any to the boundary of the Rio Grande, from its sources to its mouth, is rendered perfect by the course of the government of the United States itself, she having undertaken to establish that boundary by negotiation with Mexico, and having acquired the disputed territory by conquest, cannot justly retain it. Well, sir, if that opinion was general, if we could find a majority of the

of Oregon; to follow that parallel until y of Oregon; to follow that parallel until you reach the summit of Sierra Nevada; pass along the crest of that until you come to latitude 35 degrees, 30 minutes. I fixed upon the latitude 35 degrees, 30 minutes, because it is a mountain range, which leaves the lake,—which is in some measure the head waters of the San Joaquin. It is to throw all the waters that run weat of the mountains of Sierra Neveda into the territory of California, which I propose to form into a State. It is not only necessary for senators to look at the map, to see that it is a and ardent desire that it will meet with favor on the part of the Senate of the United States, and ultimately upon the part of the House of Rep-resentatives. I have done it, as I have stated before, differing with my own friends as regards other parts of the bill. I am prepared to risk my own standing and position in that section error be pointed out. I know there are some

> I know, sir, the objection in the minds of many individuals to fixing this boundary for California results from their unwillingness to send back results from their unwillingness to send back the senators and representatives now elected from what is called the State of California. Well, sir, if that be the opinion of the two houses of Congress, that the curtailing of the limits produces that necessity, then I appeal to senators whether they can jeopard the pacification of a measure so important to the peace and harmony of the country, not to say of the Union itself, simply because four individuals will be prevented from taking their seats in one or the other branch of Congres during a few weeks. prevented from taking their seats in one or the other branch of Congres during a few weeks. For myself—and I say it in perfect sincerity and truth—I would just as soon have these gentlemen elected from California, as senators and representatives, as any others. With the senators I have a personal acquaintance; but not so with the representatives. So far as I have a knowledge—and I speak with sincerity—there are no men from California whom I would rather see econy the station than the two mentlemen who occupy the station than the two gentlemen who were elected. There is no feeling, therefore upon my part—no desire whatever to exclude them. If they can be admitted with the under them. If they can be admitted with the understanding that you can limit their boundaries, and also include their admission—if that can be the case, sir, I acquiesce in it. If, however, it is otherwise, I put it to senators to say whether they will jeopard this measure and brave all the consequences that will result from it. Gentlemen may wink as hard as they please, but they cannot shut their eyes to the difficulties by which they are surrounded. If it cannot be done, and gentlemen are determined to persevers. I shall they are surrounded. If it cannot be done, and gentlemen are determined to persevere, I shall nave done my duty to the Senate, and, as I believe, to the whole country. I much fear, with the very best intentions in the world on the part of many Senators, and a heartfelt desire upon their part to do what I wish them to do, yet that, such is the force of circumstances, my amend-ment will be defeated. If it is, sir, I can only say that on others' heads, and not on mine and those who are acting with me, will rest the con-sequences. We shall have done all that we can do to quiet the public mind, to do justice to all sections, in order to stop the agitation of those anfortunate questions which are blinding men ot consequences, arousing angry passions, and threatening the most deplorable results. I was going to remark, Mr. President, that

when this amendment shall be disposed of, I should propose to strike out the second section of the bill, in these words:

"That until the representation in Congresshall be apportioned according to actual enu meration of the inhabitants of the United State the State of California shall be entitled to two

representatives in Congress."

I will say why I propose to strike out this rection. There are gentlemen in the Senate, I know, who entertain constitutional difficulties with regard to fixing the representation. I have great difficulty myself on that very point. I did believe that the Constitution of the United States gave but one represesentative to a State until in actual enumeration was made, and it was ascertained by that enumeration that they were entitled to more. According to the ratio of representation now, I have my doubts whether that is strictly correct, although the able argu-ment of my friend from Georgia [Mr. Berrien] has never been fully answered. Be that as it may, in order to relieve gentlemen from all dif-ficulty upon the subject, I shall propose to strike it out, in order that the two Houses may settle it out, in order that the two Honses may settle that matter for California, if she is to be ad-mitted, they judging of the qualifications of their respective representatives. It is therefore unrespective representatives. It is therefore un necessary to say that they shall have a certain

number.

I beg pardon, sir, for having detained the Senate much longer than I intended. I have felt so desirous of being placed in a position in which I could suppport a measure which professes and which ought to be one of pacification and compromise—yielding something on all sides, in order to bring about an adjustment—that I have perhaps consumed more time than I ought in endeavoring to enforce upon gentlemen the neendeavoring to enforce upon gentlemen the ne-cessity of yielding in this case, and forming a proper limit to the boundaries of California. It will be with Senators to act according to their consciences in relation to this amendment; but, whatever course they may take, I can only say l have discharged my duty.

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